

CONVOCATION 2000

~ MAY 29, 2000 ~

A HISTORY LESSON

The U of T Alumni Association turns 100 this year; Convocation Hall is its most visible and ambitious achievement

BY MARTIN FRIEDLAND



University faculty and dignitaries gathered for the 1904 sod-turning ceremony for the new Convocation Hall.

THE CREATION OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION IS A rather odd story. In January 1900, President James Loudon — who was not one of the university's more renowned presidents — received a visit from a close confidant of Premier William Ross' Liberal government. The confidant said that the government was planning to remove Loudon to make way for a man like Seth Low of Columbia or Principal George Grant of Queen's.

Naturally upset, Loudon immediately wrote to U of T Chancellor Edward Blake in England, complaining about the "spirit of secrecy" and "conspiracy" that characterized this affair. But the timing was poor for Blake to come to Loudon's aid: Blake had just sent the university an irrevocable letter of resignation, effective immediately.

"The counsel I failed to get from Mr. Edward Blake," Loudon wrote in his unpublished memoirs, "I received from my wife [Julia], who on [Blake's] resignation being received, advised me forthwith to appeal to the graduates and form an Alumni Association." Fortunately for the university, he took the advice of his wife, and in the end managed to save his job. Such, then, are the curious origins of the alumni association, whose founding was described by university historian Stewart Wallace in his 1927 book, *A History of the University of Toronto*, as "the greatest constructive feat" of Loudon's administration.

The turn of the 19th century was a time of hope mixed with despair. The first issue of the *Varsity* in the 20th century referred to a "revived spirit in university life" and predicted brighter days in store. Financially, matters could not get much worse. For four years, the average total university income had been about \$125,000 a year, of which the government contributed only \$7,000. In contrast, American public universities were much more generously funded. The University of Michigan, with state financial support, spent about \$500,000 annually.

Loudon's plans to unite the university's 10,000 alumni not only served his personal needs; the institution benefited as well. Of course, other important forces were at work to help create the organization. Toronto graduates living in Ottawa, where many worked for the federal government, had formed a strong local group in 1894 and wanted a wider association of graduates, similar to the University of Michigan Alumni Association.

More than 200 people met on a rainy April evening in 1900 in the chemistry lecture hall, the largest meeting place on campus. Loudon was elected honorary president of the organization and Dean R. A. Reeve its president. Reeve was a good choice, being the dean of medicine, a graduate of University College, and — of importance to Victoria

College — a Methodist. Moreover, he had an interest in putting pressure on the government for a new medical building. The secretary of the association was John McLennan, a physicist, who was effective and full of contagious enthusiasm — and who wanted a physics building. A number of women were elected to the council, including Gertrude Lawler, a graduate of University College and the head of English at Harbord Collegiate.

Members were organized on the basis of local branches. By the end of the first year of operation there were 17. In the summer of 1903, Loudon and McLennan travelled west to meet alumni and were surprised at how many Toronto graduates were there. In Edmonton, for example, where they expected to find perhaps half a dozen, they met with 35.

FORTUNATELY FOR THE UNIVERSITY, PRESIDENT LOUDON HEDED HIS WIFE'S ADVICE. HE SAVED HIS JOB AND THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION WAS BORN

By June 1904, there were 33 branches, 23 of them in Ontario. In its first year, the association instituted the annual gathering of alumni at the June graduation exercises. Four hundred alumni attended a banquet in the gymnasium the night before graduation. There was a garden party on the front campus after the graduation and a moonlight boat cruise on Lake Ontario in the evening. No doubt, sitting through convocation in the examination hall of the old engineering building helped persuade alumni that a proper convocation hall was required to replace the one destroyed in the University College fire of 1890.

The first real test of the new organization's strength came in early 1901, when the association lent its support to the university's plea for more government funding for science and engineering. Loudon complained that the government was starving Toronto, the state university, while generously supporting Queen's, a denominational university, with funds for a science and engineering school. One of the reasons for

a demand for engineers was the opening up of Northern Ontario. The *Globe* predicted that "the wealth in the forest, in mineral deposits, in the wasted energy of great waterfalls ... is certain to be developed as the world's demands and discoveries of science make such development remunerative."

The alumni association made an appointment to see Premier Ross to back the university's case for support. The meeting took place on March 13, 1901, with 300 graduates from 18 Ontario counties in attendance. Ross listened but made no promises. He was worried about the political consequences of giving too much support to what many considered an elite group. "I think that the University question is the most dangerous one we have taken up this session," he wrote to a cabinet colleague in 1901. "Although our followers will stand by us, I am quite uneasy as to the effect upon the country."

Ross was also being pushed by the leader of the Conservatives, James Whitney, who, the evening before the alumni meeting, had given a major address in the legislature. In it he promised that his Conservatives would give greater financial support to the university, and he suggested an annual payment to U of T from provincial succession duties. If the province does not do something, he predicted, "our young men will go elsewhere for higher education."

The meeting with Ross was followed by swift action. Exactly a week afterward, the government introduced a bill that went a considerable way toward meeting the university's requests. The government would pay all of the annual salaries and other costs of the science departments. The university would also get a new building — the present mining building — at a cost of about \$200,000 on the north side of College Street, which would more than double the space available for engineering.

The association had further success in promoting construction of the present Convocation Hall. The initial plan was to raise \$25,000 from the alumni to build a hall in memory of those who had fallen in the Fenian raids and the Boer War, but plans kept expanding. Eventually the government agreed to contribute another \$50,000 if the alumni could raise a similar amount. The sum was raised and the cornerstone of the present Convocation Hall was laid in June 1904. Modelled on the Sorbonne theatre in Paris, the building seats 2,000 people.

University Professor Emeritus Martin Friedland is writing the official history of the university, which will be published by U of T Press in the spring of 2002, the 175th anniversary of the founding of the University of Toronto. This is an excerpt from his work-in-progress.

FROM HERE TO THERE

Whether from Sri Lanka or Scarborough,

AN AFRICAN PERSPECTIVE

BY JILL RUTHERFORD

IT'S ONE THING TO READ ABOUT AIDS IN THE NEWSPAPER; it's quite another to stare it in the face. And have it stare back at you with the eyes of a child. A mother. A young man.

Wogane Filate, a 22-year-old graduate in human biology and bioethics, had the chance to put a human face to the disease that's ravaging Africa when she joined an independent research project conducted by Professor Richard Lee of anthropology in Namibia last summer. There, she led a workshop for HIV-infected mothers on the importance of continuing to breast-feed their babies for the first six months.

"The reality is, there's a greater chance of their children dying from malnutrition than getting HIV if they stop breast feeding," Filate says.

But the relationship between the disease and the infected person goes far beyond the clinical diagnosis, she explains. It comes wrapped up in complex and deeply held social and cultural expectations.

"I was really fascinated at how much breast feeding was a very cultural thing," she says. "If you don't breast feed people

think there's something wrong with you. And if they find out you've got HIV, you're stigmatized and ostracized in the community.

"It's not just about biology; it's a whole political climate, a psychological status."

The experience, she says, broadened her entire conception of health, and it moved her in ways she could not have imagined had she merely read about these conditions in books.

"On a personal level, I was just so affected by the amount of people who have AIDS or who are infected [by HIV]," she says, adding that one in five Namibians between the ages of 18 and 49 are HIV positive. "It's really very emotional."

And galvanizing. Her hands-on work in Africa has convinced Filate that her own future lies in the field of community health: "It struck such a chord; it's so what I want to do.

"I really do think this experience is a product of my going to U of T," she adds. "U of T is the only school that I know of that has that kind of learning experience. It's just so amazing to be able to be part of research so early in my academic career. It puts one's learning into perspective."



OPEN-MINDED INTELLIGENCE

BY JAMIE HARRISON

SEBASTIEN SARDIÑA LAUGHS WHEN ASKED IF THE research he does in artificial intelligence will result in a Lt.-Cmrd. Data, the cybernetic android in TV's Star Trek: The Next Generation. "Maybe one day, but for now it's still mostly theoretical ... at least what I'm doing is."

The native Argentinean and U of T computer science student is wrapping up his master's with the department of computer science artificial intelligence (AI) cognitive robotics group. He designs systems that allow computers to make intelligent decisions in order to achieve a desired result. This has become his *raison d'être* for many late nights spent in the computer lab, designing programs that might ultimately reduce human casualties in high-risk situations or simply help people carry out everyday tasks.

"If you look at defusing a bomb, where it might be too dangerous or difficult to send in a human, it is conceivable that an AI robot could go in and be able to react to a variety of situations — from trip wires to uneven ground — to

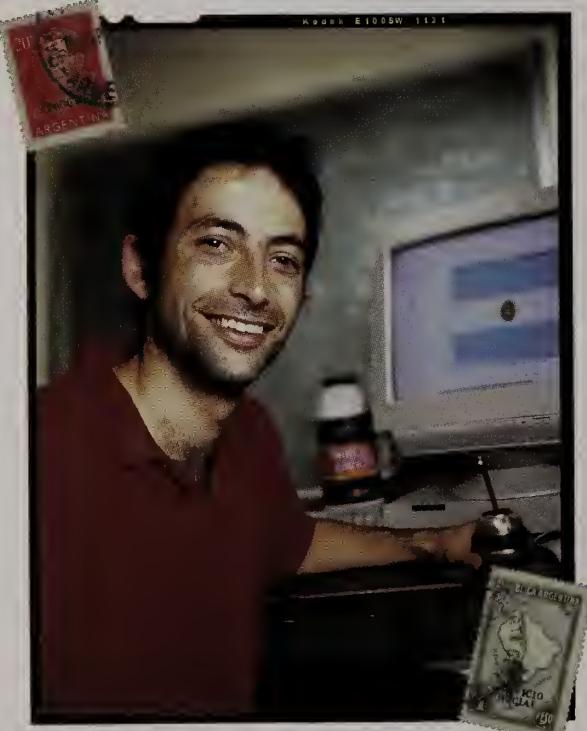
defuse it," he says. "We are going to see the results from AI in our everyday lives."

Born in Buenos Aires, Sardiña grew up in Bahia Blanca, 600 km south of the capital city. After completing his undergraduate degree in computer sciences at Universidad Nacional del Sur in Bahia Blanca, he left Argentina to come to the U of T after he was offered a government scholarship and the chance to work with some of the top scientists in the field.

"I thought about the States, but then I knew that the University of Toronto was the best in Canada and that the people in computer sciences were doing great work," he says.

Sardiña plans to return to Argentina once he earns his doctorate to help raise the profile of the Argentinean computer science community. But he will be returning with more than a couple of graduate degrees.

"Living in Toronto has been an educational experience for me," he says. "It is quite different from Argentina, even in the larger cities. Here, you have so many people from all over the world. It makes you a little more open-minded."



A ROAD LESS TRAVELED

BY MICHAH RYNOR

THE REVEREND BHANTE SARANAPALA'S REMARKABLE journey to the University of Toronto could very well be unprecedented in campus history.

Born in Bangladesh in 1972, he became an ordained Buddhist monk at the age of 12 which, he admits, wasn't exactly a voluntary decision on his part.

"In my country, it's the custom that all young boys should be a monk for a couple of weeks or months," he says. Saranapala quickly realized, however, that a life devoted to prayer and meditation was what he wanted. After studying in a Sri Lankan monastery for a decade, he arrived in Canada three years ago to earn a major in religious studies and a minor in philosophy at the University of Toronto at Mississauga.

But unlike many foreign students, he never felt one moment of culture shock or homesickness — thanks to his Buddhist training.

"As a monk, I'm trained to live in any part of the world and I already knew what to expect of Western culture because I read many, many magazines and books when I was still in Sri Lanka," he says.

Of course, living with a close-knit extended family

composed of three older Sri Lankan monks in Mississauga helped him adapt to life in this country; a couple of Canadian friends "who are like my brothers" pitched in to work on his English.

While studying for his degrees, Saranapala, who speaks fluent Bengali, Sanskrit, Pali, Sinhala and Chittang, gave Buddhist lectures at high schools and universities in Toronto, Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal, Detroit, Michigan, Ohio and New York State — when he wasn't busy counselling the homeless, feeding the hungry in Toronto soup kitchens and acting as a U of T campus chaplain.

"When I lecture in schools I see many different races and faiths in the audience and they are very interested in learning about other places and values," he says. "This is good because if we learn more about each other we won't have as many conflicts among us."

Saranapala plans to take more theology courses at McMaster University — to prepare him for his dream job.

"I want to be a professor of religion at the University of Toronto," he says, then, with a quick laugh adds, "if they'll have me."



FROM THERE TO HERE

U of T graduates are getting their bearings

CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD

BY ANJALI BAICHWAL

THOMAS ORMOND HAS WORKED EXTENSIVELY WITH disabled children in Canada and has studied the people, politics and economics of Russia. But nothing could prepare him for the Russian state orphanage at Pavlovsk.

"It was the most disturbing, upsetting, beautiful and encouraging experience of my life," says Ormond. "I witnessed children suffering under the most deplorable conditions. But I also saw how Perspektiven improved those conditions and achieved dramatic results."

Perspektiven is the German non-governmental organization Ormond worked with last summer on an internship arranged by U of T's Centre for Russian and East European Studies (CREEs). The aid agency helps state orphanages improve the quality of life for disabled children, many of whom have been abused, ignored and discouraged from learning to be independent.

Ormond will return to Pavlovsk, near St. Petersburg, after he graduates with his MA in June.

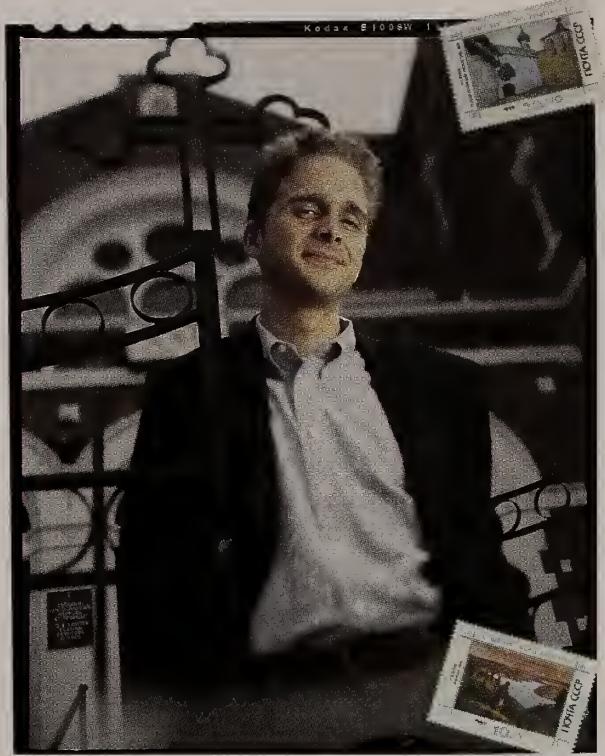
The orphanage opened his eyes to the Soviet-era "hierarchy of ability" where children were divided according to their

physical and mental criteria.

"That hierarchy tends to make the weak children weaker," he says. "Many of them were unable to walk or feed themselves. This sight was not only sad but strange — every child I had met or worked with in Canada who had Down's Syndrome, for example, was not only quite active but very sociable and capable. Over there, there seems to be the assumption that handicapped children are not worth the effort and attention."

Ormond emphasizes that while the conditions were upsetting, the impact of the volunteers' work is significant. "The opportunities for developing little minds and bodies are endless," he says. "Working there means helping to counter the hardships that the Soviet legacy has imposed upon handicapped children and that the present economic situation perpetuates."

But, he adds emphatically, "orphanages are not the places of death and utter hopelessness that the media portray. Instead, they can be places where, with clear goals and directed effort, a lot may be accomplished."



NOT JUST ANOTHER TOURIST

BY JOHN DRAKE

WHEN MEDICAL STUDENT DEBRA CHANG FOUND out she could do one of her practical electives in India, she jumped at the chance.

"I wanted a different experience, to help out and learn about other people; I also wanted to see what health care was like in another country," Chang says. "You have the opportunity to find out what a place is really like because you're not just another tourist."

In fact, Chang spent six weeks earlier this year in Calcutta, a city known more for Mother Teresa's work with the poorest of the poor than as the once-glittering capital of British India. The experience, Chang admits, was a little overwhelming.

"It's a crazy place. I never imagined so many people packed into one area," she recalls. "And the level of poverty is amazing."

But once she got over the initial culture shock, she plunged into the daily routines as a practising physician: first as a volunteer in a private hospital — where service is comparable to programs offered in Canada — and then at a

government-run hospital. In India, a country without a universal public health care system, "you get what you pay for."

However, her most rewarding time was spent with Calcutta Rescue, a private foundation set up as a leprosy and outreach health care clinic. One of the goals of the foundation, she explains, is to help the poor "take more control of their lives by educating them about basic health issues."

"I would definitely recommend studying or volunteering overseas to any student. You learn so much." Now that she is home, she is more grateful for what she has here: "I am more aware of what Canada has to offer, especially the universality of Canada's health care system."

Chang was fortunate to receive funding and support through the Medical Alumni Association and recognizes the difficulty faced by many students who have to work throughout their summer vacation to help earn enough money to pay for their studies. But she says, "There are many different ways to help; you can donate your time or your money. People can get personal satisfaction from helping in different ways."



LEAPING HURDLES

BY JOAN GRIFFIN

THE AURA OF CALM THAT SURROUNDS ANETA Mikolajczyk belies a whirlwind life. In her face you see determination, warmth and intensity — features that are undisturbed by her continually beeping pager and hectic schedule. Her graduation from the bachelor of physical health and education program will come days after returning from a month-long coaching internship in Japan set-up by the Faculty of Physical Education and Health.

Good thing she feels happiest when she's busiest.

Mikolajczyk is a part-time coach for her former high school as well as the U of T Junior Blues and Tracktivities programs and an instructor for first-year students in the faculty's run, jump and throw class. Her own competitive career began more than 10 years ago in track and field events held in her native Poland.

In 1993 she immigrated to Canada with her family and quickly joined the U of T Junior Blues track and field development program. That experience convinced her that U of T was the only school where she could have the academic and athletic rigor she sought. A hurdler and long jumper during her early career, Mikolajczyk finished her career as a

heptathlete, participating in seven sports: 100-metre hurdles, long jump, high jump, shot put, javelin and 200-metre and 800-metre races. Today, she is helping other young athletes.

"Aneta was an excellent athlete," says Carl Georgevski, head coach for U of T's track and field program, "but she is an even better coach." Her resume is impressive. Last summer she became the youngest person to coach an Athletics Canada team internationally when she accompanied a group of athletes to the first World Youth Track and Field Championships in Poland.

"It was a great learning experience," she explains. "I was very proud to go back as a coach to my home country — the place where my interest in track and field first started — representing Canada, the place where my interest in coaching was first developed." The teaching experience will help Mikolajczyk next year when she begins teacher training at OISE/UT.

"U of T is a great place academically and for training. I really love the tradition it offers as well as the opportunities. I don't think I could have had the same opportunities anywhere else."



AT HOME IN

From Beijing to Brazil, U of T's

IN THE HEART OF THE JUNGLE

BY SUE TOYE



IN A REMOTE PART OF THE AMAZON JUNGLE IN SOUTH-western Brazil, live the Kayapo tribe. A group of fiercely independent indigenous people, 5,000 strong, they've had little interaction with the outside world — until Barb Zimmerman came along.

Since 1992 the assistant professor of forestry and self-professed "tropical-forest hugger" has worked with Conservation International, a Washington-based non-profit tropical forest conservation group, to establish the first research station with this aboriginal people.

"My vision is to work with the Kayapo and save 11 million hectares of rainforest in the Amazon from deforestation and logging," enthuses Zimmerman. She says the Kayapo have so far succeeded in thwarting "enemies" of the jungle — ranchers, hydro dam projects and other forms of agriculture — from infringing on their vast reserve. However, she is concerned with the long-term effects of the Kayapo's principal source of income, mahogany logging.

"Our objective is to provide alternatives to mahogany

logging," Zimmerman says. She hopes that the success of the research station, located in the heart of the mahogany forest, and the willingness of the Kayapo people to embrace other means of generating income will act as a catalyst for other environmentally friendly business ventures such as ecotourism.

Although Zimmerman has been travelling to Brazil for 25 years, the Amazon jungle never ceases to amaze her. "The tropical forests are spectacular," she says. "Everyday, you go into the forest, you see something that you haven't seen before." Her passion for saving the world's rainforests can be felt by her graduate students as well; two of them will have a chance to apply what they've learned when they embark on a field trip to Brazil later this month.

Zimmerman feels she's playing a small but important role in conserving one of the largest tropical rainforests in the world. "I went into this project very naively and idealistically but the fact that we're still here eight years later shows we're doing something right."

A CUBAN CONTEXT

BY JANE STIRLING

JOANNE QUINN AND DOUG McDougall ARE "PEOPLE magnets" when they travel to Cuba — and it's not because they're tourists.

The two U of T educators attract the attention of Cubans who are interested in learning about the use of technology and distance education. "It's really quite amazing," says Quinn, director of continuing education at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education of the University of Toronto. "Every time we travel to Cuba, we have more people from government ministries coming up to us, thirsting to learn."

Quinn and McDougall, a professor at OISE/UT, have made several trips to the island since 1998, helping government officials design a training program in economic development that can be taught through distance education. The three-year project, funded by the Canadian International Development Agency, is being run in conjunction with the Centre for International Studies at U of T and Dalhousie University.

"Cuba is going through vast economic changes with an expansion in its tourism sector and investment industry,"

McDougall says. "We've helped the government design a curriculum focusing on macro- and microeconomics but in a distinct Cuban context."

The distance learning component is necessary because travel costs on the island are high, Quinn adds. "Instead of bringing people into Havana to train them, we can take the learning to them in their own communities."

So far, Quinn and McDougall have trained a core network of 32 government officials and professors in the economics curriculum and plan four more courses for Cuban officials, including financial analysis and public administration.

"As part of our service and leadership as an education faculty, we have an obligation to help out other countries," Quinn says. "We have expertise in certain areas and we're simply sharing it."

The educators clearly revel in their task. "Everyone we've met in Cuba has been extremely committed, professional and innovative," Quinn notes. "We're working on an ideal project and we couldn't ask for a better group of learning professionals."



CROSS-BORDER CRIMES

BY BRUCE ROLSTON

THREE ARE SOME CRIMES SO SERIOUS THEY DESERVE an international response and Peter Collins is part of a team making sure that they get one.

Collins is a forensic psychiatrist who uses the skills of his profession to help and train police forces. An assistant professor in the department of psychiatry, he was recently appointed part of a special international committee examining crimes against children worldwide.

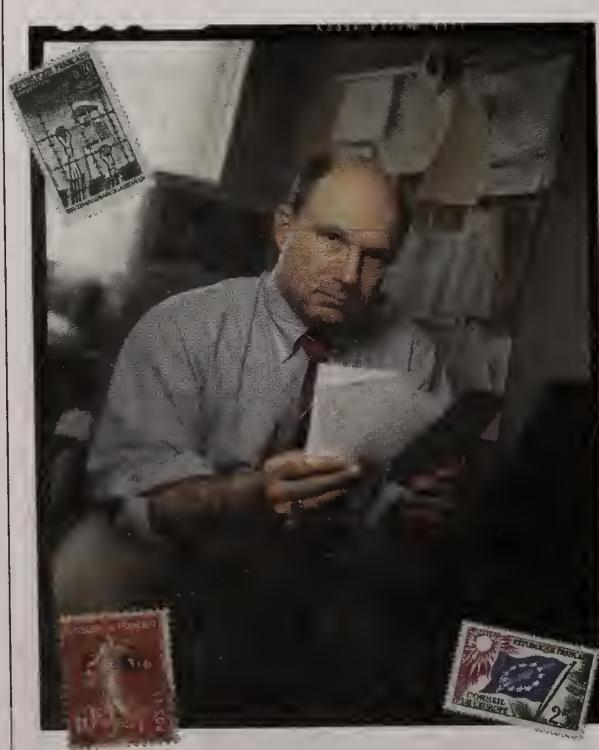
Working with the international police agency Interpol, Collins' group will be looking at some of the most ghastly problems facing the world today — missing children, child prostitution, child pornography, pedophilia — and trying to find ways police forces around the world can co-operate to prevent them.

Throughout his career Collins has been a regular adviser to investigators with the Toronto and provincial police forces and the RCMP as well as other police forces in North America, Europe and Australia. Currently the manager of forensic psychiatry for the OPP's behavioural sciences section, he has worked behind the scenes on many well-known

criminal cases, planning the best strategies for dealing with criminals in interviews, court cross-examination, undercover work, even hostage negotiation. He's not a "profiler," he cautions, although he works to train them: "not being a police officer, I'm more of a shrink to the profilers."

Even with the worldwide demand for his expertise, Collins keeps up his practice at the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health and continues to train psychiatric residents. Although he's lectured to Interpol agents before, he's never had a chance to work directly with them before. Interpol involvement in these sorts of crimes is necessary, he explains, as crimes such as child prostitution or pornography can frequently cross international borders.

Collins sees this work as important (he's working for Interpol for expenses only) and he's glad to say his colleagues at U of T do as well; they readily gave him time off to pursue it. "The department has been extremely supportive of my entire career — they see it as community psychiatry. I'm proud of the fact the university sees this activity as worthwhile."



THE WORLD

faculty are making a difference

FAST MONEY, FAST CHANGE

BY CHERYL SULLIVAN

IT'S A SMALL WORLD AFTER ALL — AT LEAST IN TERMS of global economics.

Peter Pauly, a professor with the Joseph L. Rotman School of Management, understands how the economic well-being of individual countries is affected by the global economy. India, South Africa, the Philippines, Greece and Korea all seek his expertise in developing international trade and macroeconomic strategies to secure their place in the new fast-paced world economy.

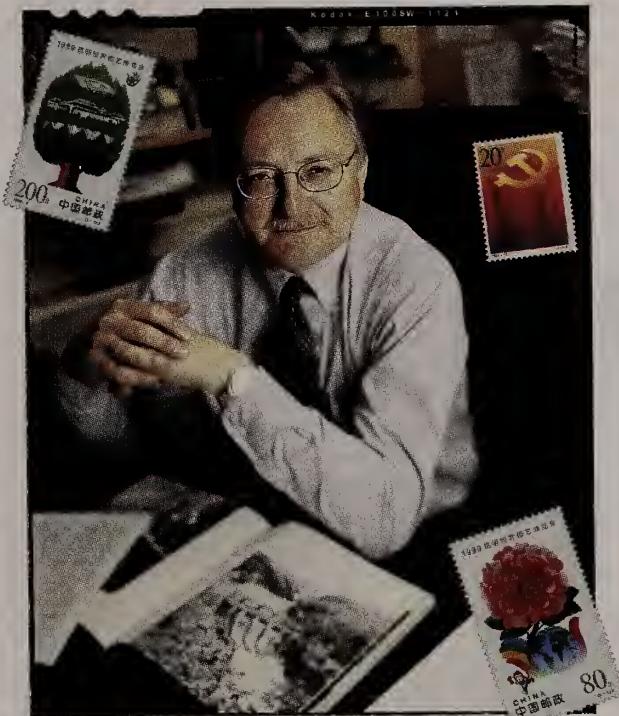
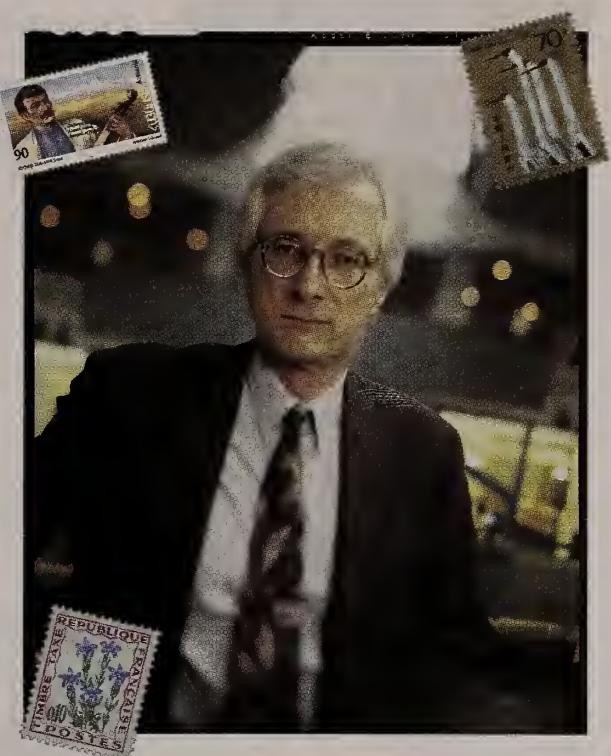
The speed with which information and money travel around the world is one of the main reasons why the global economy has so dramatically changed, says Pauly. More than ever before, what happens in one country can be felt everywhere else in the world.

"There is no such thing as a domestic business or a domestic economic issue. Almost everything is international [now]," says Pauly. "For you to be successful in your business no matter where you are you have to understand the global forces that impact on the sector that you are working in and on the products and services that you produce."

For the last 20 years Pauly has served as director of Project LINK, an international research project with over 300 participants from more than 80 countries. A joint initiative with the United Nations, the project is headquartered at the Project LINK Research Centre at U of T's Institute for Policy Analysis.

The project pools the huge base of economic data from the represented countries into a single model of the global economy in order to help policy-makers better understand international economic interdependencies. With this information researchers are able to probe for answers to questions about what determines the relative wealth and international competitiveness of a country.

The lessons he learns in his international research projects Pauly brings back to the classroom. It's essential, he says, that today's business students understand the complex dynamics of the global marketplace. Towards that end, this year he helped MBA students relaunch international business week, not run at the school for the previous few years.



LIVING WATERS

BY JANET WONG

CLEAN DRINKING WATER IS ONE OF THE NECESSITIES of life but for some 100-million people in the northern regions of China, that life-giving resource is becoming a scarcity.

"From a social point of view, it's a very significant human problem," says Professor Barry Adams, chair of the civil engineering department.

Adams is among a team of scientists on the 3x3 Canada-China University Partnership — three Canadian universities (U of T, McGill/Université de Montréal and British Columbia) and three Chinese universities (Beijing, Tsinghua and Nakai). Their three-and-a-half year project looks at sustainable water resource management in the Beijing-Tianjin region.

The area is under intense industrial development, he explains. China uses ancient canal systems for much of its waste and sewage disposal. But these canals were never meant to handle today's highly concentrated population — not to mention heavy industrial waste.

Complicating the issue is the fact that the Huang He (Yellow River), which flows from west to east in northern China and is the main source of drinking water for the people in the region, is drying up. All this leads to declining water tables and usable drinking water for the people who depend on the river.

Adams says the availability of water in the Beijing-Tianjin region is not only a matter of supply; it's also a question of how to properly manage a scarce resource. And while his team will be focusing on how to do just that, he says the experience of working internationally has had its own impact.

"It broadens one's perspective. I think you gain an appreciation by travelling out of your country and seeing the challenges that others face. You certainly gain an appreciation for the luxuries that we take for granted here."

The knowledge and research gained from multinational collaborations such as these are invaluable, he says. "Different people bring different experiences to the table."

ON THE CASE IN ANCIENT JORDAN

BY MICHAEL RYNOR

THE SKELETON OF A YOUNG MALE IS FOUND IN AN unmarked grave, bound with rope. The skull has been crushed, a piece of flint lodged in the spine. Although it may sound like one of Sherlock Holmes' cases, this is no fiction — it happened over 10,000 years ago. And Professor Michael Chazan of anthropology is on the case.

Chazan, at Victoria College, didn't go looking for this unidentified man when he joined fellow archeologists from Utah's Brigham Young University at a little-known village site in Jordan. What initially attracted the team to this area was a mother lode of artifacts: early stone tools, shell beads, pieces of architecture and bird claws. These findings alone were exciting without the grisly discovery contained in the earliest burial site ever found in southern Jordan.

"The scene of the crime" is located within the confines of the ancient carved stone city of Petra. While the capital of the once-rich Nabataean empire is itself famous — settled over 2,000 years ago and familiar to legions of Indiana Jones fans — the area Chazan and his colleagues are uncovering is relatively obscure and probably 10,000 years older.

"We have a tendency to believe that a body buried in a grave is placed there because the person was both respected and of a certain status in society," Chazan says. "But this theory certainly doesn't work very well here because we found this man lying face down in the earth with his arms hog-tied to his feet ... it doesn't appear to have been a very happy, respectful end for this young man."

Chazan notes that this was a period of great social upheaval and climatic change. For one thing, the weather was getting colder and drier and the people in the area would have had to adapt. "If people were shifting their way of life because of the weather, there would also be a shift in the ways that people saw themselves in relation to the larger world and these changes could be of a spiritual nature."

These cultural changes may have something to do with the skeleton Chazan's team has uncovered. "The bones show absolutely no signs of disease so why was this healthy young man killed?"

It's a question worthy of Holmes. Or Indiana Jones.



HONORARY DEGREE

This year we salute the achievements of distinguished individuals in areas

LOUISE ARBOUR



LOUISE ARBOUR has had a tremendous impact on law and justice both within Canada and on the international stage.

A judge with the Supreme Court of Canada since September 1999, Arbour previously served as prosecutor for the International Criminal Tribunals in The Hague. She was appointed to the position by the Security Council of the United Nations in 1996 to oversee the investigation of war crimes in the former Yugoslavia, including Kosovo, and the genocide in Rwanda. Often outspoken in her role, she accused many states of "dragging their feet" in Bosnia by failing to arrest war criminals and she indicted Serbian president Slobodan Milosevic of war crimes and crimes against humanity, the first time a sitting head of state was ever indicted before an international jurisdiction.

CHARLES BRONFMAN



CCHARLES BRONFMAN's dedication to education and philanthropic activities worldwide has distinguished him as an international leader.

Born in Montreal, Bronfman began his career with The Seagram Company Ltd. in 1951 and has been co-chairman since 1986 and chairman of the executive committee since 1975.

Bronfman's dedication to business is matched by his zeal for community and philanthropic initiatives. Through the Andrea and Charles Bronfman Philanthropies in Canada, the United States and Israel, he is committed to encouraging people to strengthen their knowledge and appreciation of their history, heritage and cultural identity. In Canada the CRB Foundation, which he founded in 1986, focuses on the "enhancement of Canadianism" through its support of two organizations: the McGill Institute for the Study of Canada and Historica, both dedicated to teaching and learning about Canada. Working in Israel as Keren Karev, the foundations strengthen the unity of the Jewish people by supporting educational, cultural and environmental projects at the community level.

NOAM CHOMSKY



NOAM CHOMSKY is an American linguist and social/political theorist whose body of work, especially since the publication of his seminal study *Syntactic Structures* in 1957, will be remembered as a great contribution in the history of ideas.

His theories have had a profound impact on the humanities and social sciences, opening whole new avenues of thought — an extraordinary achievement matched by few academics. He is one of the principal founders of transformational-generative grammar, a system of linguistic analysis that challenges traditional linguistics.

Chomsky is well known for his radical critique of American political, social and economic policies and, particularly, his critique of American foreign policy. He has written over 30 books that include *American Power and the New Mandarins* (1969) and *Human Rights and American Foreign Policy* (1978) as well as extremely popular works such as *Manufacturing Consent: The Political Economy of the Mass Media*.

TOM CONNORS



BORN IN SAINT John, N.B., Stompin' Tom Connors has, through his songs, given voice to the common people of Canada in a way unmatched by any other performer of his generation.

Composer of well over 300 songs, his 45 albums have sold close to four million copies and he has won six consecutive Juno Awards as Male Country Singer of the Year as well as four East Coast Music Awards and the Dr. Helen Creighton Lifetime Achievement Award. In 1971 Connors, along with his business partner, formed Boot Records which introduced the world to such artists as Liona Boyd and the Canadian Brass. His trademark plywood board, which he pounds with his foot while singing, was born out of the need to be heard — early in his career — over the din of a noisy tavern. It has since become, like Connors himself, part of Canadian music history.

PAUL DAVENPORT



PAUL DAVENPORT, president and vice-chancellor of the University of Western Ontario, is a strong advocate of post-secondary education in Ontario and Canada.

As chair of the Council of Ontario Universities and past chair of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, he monitors and influences the direction of higher education across the country. He has also played major leadership roles in three of Canada's finest universities.

After receiving his MA and PhD in economics from the University of Toronto, Davenport began a teaching and research career at McGill University, where he also served as associate dean (graduate studies and research) from 1982 to 1986 and then as vice-principal (planning and computer services). In 1989 he was named president and vice-chancellor of the University of

Alberta. In 1994 he became president and vice-chancellor of Western.

HENRY FRIESEN



HENRY FRIESEN, former president of the Medical Research Council of Canada, has demonstrated a unique ability to meet and serve the needs of Canada's health research community, creatively maintaining health and medical research funding at a time of diminishing government support.

Friesen, a specialist in endocrinology, is widely known for directing research into the use of human growth hormone for very small children suffering from hormone deficiencies and for his discovery of the human hormone prolactin.

Under his leadership the council's activities expanded to embrace the full spectrum of health research and increased partnerships with industry and the voluntary sector. He helped establish the Canadian Medical Discoveries Fund and served on numerous national and international committees on medical research including two years as president of the National Cancer Institute of Canada.

DANIEL HILL



DANIEL G. HILL has become a driving force for change and social reform in Canada, his adopted home. American by birth, Hill received his undergraduate degree from Howard University in Washington, D.C., in 1948 and then came to Toronto to complete his master's and doctoral degrees in sociology at the University of Toronto. First as a lecturer in sociology, then as an adjunct professor in the Faculty of Social Work, Hill has contributed to the university, the city, the nation and the world.

As a practising social worker, he also consulted for the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto, the Bermuda Human Rights Commission and the Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services. As well, he served as director and chair of the Ontario Human Rights Commission.

The author of several books, reports and scholarly articles, he is the namesake of the Daniel G. Hill Scholarship in social work at U of T.

PIERRE LASSONDE



PIERRE LASSONDE is recognized as one of Canada's leading gold and mining industry experts. He is the author of *The Gold Book, The Complete Investment Guide to Precious Metals*, which embodies

his more than 25 years of experience in mining and investment and set the standard for precious metals investing. Lassonde is the president and co-chief executive officer of Franco-Nevada Mining Corporation Limited, which ranks in the top 50 in size among Canadian companies listed in the S&P-TSE 60 Index.

Lassonde is a Canadian philanthropist in whose honour U of T named its Lassonde Mineral Engineering Program, designed to be one of the world's leading programs in mineral engineering. Lassonde was awarded the Engineering Gold Medal by the Professional Engineers of Ontario in 1999 and often serves as a mentor to young engineers by sponsoring thesis projects.

DONALD MACDONALD



DONALD MACDONALD is recognized for his lifelong commitment to Canada. His active involvement in the public life of our nation has spanned more than three decades and has contributed greatly to the development and implementation of Canada's trade and social policy.

First elected to the House of Commons in 1962, Macdonald served as a member of parliament for the Toronto-Rosedale riding for 16 years, nine of them as a minister in the cabinet of Pierre Trudeau in portfolios such as national defence; finance; and energy, mines and resources. From 1982 to 1985, Macdonald was chair of the Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada (known as the Macdonald Commission).

Prior to resuming his legal career at McCarthy Tétrault, Macdonald served as high commissioner for Canada to the United Kingdom from 1988 to 1991. He also served as a part-time special lecturer at the Faculty of Law.

JACK MACDONALD



JOHN "JACK" Macdonald, a U of T graduate and former professor of dental research, has been an outstanding contributor to the health sciences and Canadian higher education.

Macdonald received his DDS from U of T in 1942, his MS (bacteriology) from the University of Illinois and his PhD from Columbia University in 1953. After teaching at U of T in the early 1950s, he joined the Harvard School of Dental Medicine where he transformed the Forsyth Dental Infirmary into a world-renowned research centre. In 1962 he began a new career as a higher education leader in Canada when he accepted an appointment as president of the University of British Columbia. Six years later he became executive director of the Council of Ontario Universities and, in 1978, was appointed by U of T's Governing Council to review the

RECIPIENTS 2000

from culture to technology — and almost everything in between

unicameral governance system of the university.

From 1976 to 1981 he was president of the Addiction Research Foundation and from 1981 to 1987 served as chair of the foundation's board.

E. ANNIE PROULX



E. ANNIE PROULX, winner of the Pulitzer Prize for her novel *The Shipping News* in 1994, is a gifted writer of extraordinary talent.

Over the span of 10 years, she has produced five memorable works of fiction including her first novel, *Postcards*, which won the P.E.N./Faulkner Award for Fiction. But it was her next novel, *The Shipping News*, that vaulted her to international fame with its broad theme of social and economic change in Newfoundland and her elaborate, poetic descriptions of the natural environment.

Proulx earned her BA at the University of Vermont in 1969 and her MA at Sir George Williams University (now Concordia) in Montreal. For two decades she was a freelance writer. Before she turned to writing, she did graduate work in history. Her other works of fiction include *Accordion Crimes* (1996) and *Close Range, Wyoming Stories* (1999). She is the recipient of the National Book Award and the National Magazine Award in the U.S. and has received honorary degrees from the University of Maine and Concordia University.

EDWARD SAID



MANY SCHOLARS add their voices to existing debates, but few can be said to have given form to whole new fields of inquiry. Edward Said is one of those few. Said brought post-colonial theory to literary studies, most famously in his landmark work, *Orientalism* (1979). In it he revealed how modern views of the Middle East and Islam, and by extension the rest of the colonized world, have been shaped as much by the West's scholars and philosophers as by its kings and politicians.

Born in Jerusalem, Said lived in Cairo after 1947. After receiving his doctorate in English literature from Harvard University, he began teaching English and comparative literature at Columbia University, a position he has held since 1963. He has published 20 books which have been translated into 30 languages. In addition to being a prominent literary critic, he is also a student of music and opera — in 1998 he collaborated with the Chicago Symphony on a new production of Beethoven's *Fidelio*.

A vocal advocate for Palestinian self-determination, Said served on the Palestine National Council from 1977 to 1991.

GEDAS SAKUS



GEDAS SAKUS, former president of Nortel Technology, has been instrumental in helping advance Canada's position as a leader and innovator in the telecommunications industry.

After graduating with a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from the University of Toronto in 1962, Sakus began his career as a junior manufacturing engineer with Northern Electric, the precursor to what is now Nortel Networks. In 1986 he became president of Bell-Northern Research, in 1990 he was named president of Northern Telecom Canada, in 1993, president of Public Carrier Networks and finally president of Nortel Technology in 1996.

Sakus was a strong contributor as Nortel rose to the forefront of innovation in designing industry-leading communications products and services from software, silicon and switching technology, to lasers, Internet links, high-speed interactive networks and wireless systems.

He is also a champion of excellence in education and the advancement of research and innovation. In 1998 he was inducted into U of T's Engineering Alumni Hall of Distinction.

LIONEL SCHIPPER



LIONEL SCHIPPER has been a prominent and highly respected voice for the University of Toronto for many years. Through his tireless efforts and leadership in the recruitment and motivation of senior volunteers, he has been a driving force in generating private support at the Faculty of Law and the university in general. He was named a member of the Order of Canada in 1994.

A graduate of U of T's law faculty, he has helped to strengthen the bond between the law school and its alumni that made the Bora Laskin Law Library possible. In addition, he has been a major contributor to the Goodman-Schipper Chair at the Faculty of Law, the Centre for Neurodegenerative Diseases at the Faculty of Medicine and the J. Richard and Dorothy Schiff Chair in Jewish Studies at the Faculty of Arts and Science.

MICHAEL SPENCE



THROUGHOUT HIS career Michael Spence has made outstanding contributions to the study of economics and business education.

Dean of the Graduate School of Business at Stanford University from 1990 to 1999, Spence's

diverse academic background includes a BA in philosophy from Princeton, a BA-MA in mathematics from Oxford, where he was a Rhodes Scholar, and a PhD in economics from Harvard. His dissertation established a branch of economic theory called signalling theory that continues to have a major impact on the discipline and earned him the David Wells Prize.

Spence has applied his theory to practice, analysing the impact of advertising and entry barriers on market behaviour, writing industry analyses and publishing books, articles and papers.

GAYATRI SPIVAK



ONE OF THE world's foremost post-colonial theorists, Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak's impact on modern thought is prodigious.

Spivak describes herself as a "para-disciplinary, ethical philosopher." Her reputation was forged with her translation and preface to Derrida's *Of Grammatology* (1976). She has since applied deconstructive strategies to various textual analyses ranging from Marxism, feminism and literary criticism to, most recently, post-colonialism.

Born in 1942 in Calcutta, West Bengal, Spivak belongs to the first generation of Indian intellectuals after independence. She is the author of *In Other Worlds: Essays in Cultural Politics* (1987), *Outside in the Teaching Machine* (1993), *The Spivak Reader* (1996) and *A Critique of Postcolonial Reason: Toward A History of the Vanishing Present* (1999). Her translations, from Bengali, of the fiction of Mahasweta Devi are contained in *Imaginary Maps* (1994), *The Breast Stories* (1997) and *Old Women* (1999). She is currently Avalon Foundation Professor in the Humanities at Columbia University.

PAUL WEILER



IN HIS DISTINGUISHED career Paul Weiler, a University of Toronto alumnus, has made many outstanding contributions to the study of law.

Upon earning his BA and MA from U of T in the early 1960s, Weiler went on to complete his LLB from Osgoode Hall Law School in 1964 and his LLM from Harvard Law School the following year. Weiler became Harvard's Visiting Mackenzie King Professor of Canadian Studies in 1978 and a full professor in 1981. In 1993, Harvard named him its Henry J. Friendly Professor of Law.

Weiler began writing books about Canadian legal issues with *In the Last Resort* (1974) about the Supreme Court of Canada and *Reconcilable Differences* (1980) about labour relations in Canada. Since becoming a professor at Harvard, he has written, among other books, *Governing the Workplace: The Future of Labor and*

Employment Law (1990); *A Measure of Malpractice* (1992); *Entertainment, Media and the Law* (1997); *Sports and the Law* (1998); and *Leveling the Playing Field*, which will be published in June 2000 by Harvard University Press.

HILARY WESTON



AS THE 26TH Lieutenant-governor of Ontario, Hilary Weston champions youth issues, celebrates voluntarism and speaks out on issues facing women in contemporary Ontario.

The second woman to hold vice-regal office in Ontario, she has become the honorary patron of more than 140 non-profit organizations dedicated to improving the quality of life in communities across the province. In 1998 she established the Lieutenant-Governor's Community Volunteer Award in recognition of the tremendous work done by Ontario's volunteers. In April 2000 this was expanded to include a new annual award to an outstanding volunteer graduating from each of the province's almost 1,100 secondary schools.

Her philanthropic and voluntary efforts have supported such causes as research in breast cancer and AIDS, cultural projects and educational and environmental organizations. Since 1997 the Hilary M. Weston Foundation has funded projects like First Connection, which promotes youth mentoring in business. The foundation also helps support innovative jobs programs for street kids.

BOB WHITE



THROUGHOUT HIS 40 years of dynamic leadership in the trade union movement, Bob White has developed a reputation as a strong voice for the disadvantaged and for the working people of Canada.

White's involvement with the labour movement began at 15 in Woodstock, Ont. In 1959 he was elected president of a United Auto Workers local and the next year was appointed the UAW's international representative. In 1978 he was elected UAW director for Canada.

In 1984 White was at the centre of one of the most dramatic moments in Canadian labour history when the Canadians left the international UAW to form the Canadian Auto Workers Union. He was elected its first president and served three terms in that post where he worked towards indexed pensions, child care and shorter work time for employees, among other initiatives.

White became president of the Canadian Labour Congress in 1992 and was re-elected for two subsequent terms. In 1999 he was declared the CLC's president emeritus.

SCHOOL

CONVOCATION 2000

UNIVERSITY ~ OF ~ TORONTO

MONDAY, JUNE 5 - 2:30 p.m.
Honorary graduent Naom Chomsky will address convocation.

Degrees:
doctor of philosophy
master of arts
master of science
master of applied science
master of engineering
master of engineering in telecommunications

TUESDAY, JUNE 6 - 2:30 p.m.
Honorary graduent Edward Said will address convocation.

Degrees:
master of science in biomedical communications
master of nursing
master of arts (teaching)
master of science (teaching)
master of business administration
master of management and professional accounting
master of mathematics and finance
master of library science
master of information science
master of information studies
master of social work

Diploma in
societal work research

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7 - 10 a.m.
Honorary graduents Pierre Lassonde and Geddis Sokols will address convocation.

Degree:
bachelor of applied science

THURSDAY, JUNE 8 - 2:30 p.m.
Scarborough College
Honorary graduent Goyatri Thakravarty Sivrik will address convocation.

Degrees:
honours bachelor of arts
bachelor of arts - four year
honours bachelor of science
bachelor of science - four year
Bachelor of Science - three year
bachelor of commerce

FRIDAY, JUNE 12 - 2:30 p.m.
St. Michael's and Innis Colleges
Honorary graduent E. Annie Proulx will address convocation.

Certificate in:
business

Degrees:
honours bachelor of arts
bachelor of arts - four year
bachelor of arts - three year
Honorary graduent Michael Spence will address convocation.

Degrees:
honours bachelor of science
bachelor of science - four year
honours bachelor of science
bachelor of science - three year
Bachelor of Commerce Group (excluding students who have chosen to graduate with their college other than the BCom group)

FRIDAY, JUNE 16 - 2:30 p.m.
Honorary graduents Henry Friesen and John Macdonald will address convocation.

Degrees:
doctor of medicine
bachelor of science
(occupational therapy)
bachelor of science
(physiotherapy)

Diplomas in:
bachelor of science in pharmacy
bachelor of science in nursing

Certificates:
as an acute care nurse
as a nurse practitioner
(primary health care)

Degrees:
bachelor of physical and health education
doctor of dental surgery
bachelor of science in dentistry

Diplomas in:
orthodontics
pediatric dentistry
prosthetic dentistry
prosthetic dentistry
dental anesthesia
oral and maxillofacial surgery
and orthodontics
oral pathology and medicine
endodontics
dental public health

Degrees:
honours bachelor of arts
bachelor of arts - four year
bachelor of arts - three year
honours bachelor of science
bachelor of science - four year
bachelor of science - three year
bachelor of commerce

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14 - 2:30 p.m.
New and Woodsworth Colleges
Honorary graduent Bob White will address convocation.

Degrees:
honours bachelor of arts
bachelor of arts - four year
bachelor of arts - three year
honours bachelor of science
bachelor of science - four year
bachelor of science - three year
bachelor of commerce

WOODSWORTH COLLEGE
Honorary graduent Tom Connors will address convocation.

Degrees:
master of education
bachelor of education - primary/junior
bachelor of education - junior/intermediate

MONDAY, JUNE 19 - 10 a.m.
Honorary graduent Paul Doveyport will address convocation.

Degrees:
doctor of education
master of education
bachelor of education - primary/junior
bachelor of education - junior/intermediate

MONDAY, JUNE 19 - 10 a.m.
Honorary graduent Stampin' Tom Connors will address convocation.

Degrees:
bachelor of science
in forestry
bachelor of architecture
bachelor of landscape architecture
bachelor of education - intermediate/senior
bachelor of education - technological studies

Diplomas in:
technological education

Degree:
bachelor of laws

~ MAY 29, 2000 ~

COMPASS POINTS



PHOTOGRAPH BY STEPHEN SIMEON

U OF T GRADUATES CHART THEIR COURSE FOR A GLOBAL FUTURE